The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,526.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-6-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry 6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla 6	„ Galle	15
„ Carwar 7	„ Neagapatam	18
„ Mangalore 8	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore 9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry 9	„ Visagapatam	23
„ Badarherry 9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut 10	„ Gopaulpore	24
„ Beypore 10	„ False Point	25
„ Cochin 11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
„ Alleppy 11		

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company's Steamers sail at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry Hills, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 7 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, LIMJEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Marcuse, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 28	Leave BUSHEH	1
„ Kurrachee ..... April 1	„ Fao	16
„ Gundur 2	„ Kuweit	16
„ Muscat 4	„ Henjam	18
„ Bunder Abbas 6	„ Lingu	23
„ Lingu 8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein 11	„ Bahrein	28
„ Bushire 10	„ Gundur	29
„ Fao 12	„ Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSHEH 13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Friday, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	* Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	„ 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

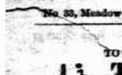
FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.



THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

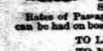
For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.



THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a Surgeon and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 30th March.—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P. G. Mathews, Commander.

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Sim's, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT.")

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers' comfort and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£32	£16	£7
Suez	38	24	9
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14

Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa) ..... 56 ..... 35 14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST MAY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and Books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,364 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. R. Jonynson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Extra Steamer CALYPSO, 1,334 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th April 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-2
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Corresponding Rates for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th March 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Boarders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE,
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	450 H.P.	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 „	450 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

CASHMERE.

DAVIDGE BROTHERS'
CASHMERE BRANCH

WILL be RE-OPENED for the Season during APRIL, and Supplies of every description may be obtained at extremely moderate rates, thus saving much expense and trouble in conveyance of extra baggage.

All intending Travellers should send for

Davidge Brothers' "GUIDE TO CASHMERE." ISSUED GRATIS.

N.B.—D. Bros'. places of business are—
MEEAN MEER, PESHAWUR, MURREE, & CASHMERE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome Engfronted miniature Brougham, by Pallser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Cutlery, &c., the property of Dr. H. Wright, the same comprises richly engraved vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, tea set, waiter, ice tankard, handsome epergne with frosted cut dish, single, double, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned black-wood furni ure, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, a round ditto for 8 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, folding and partition screens, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, hands me English drawing-room carpet with border, a handsome centre Ottoman bronze, single and four-lights hanging argand lamps, splendid pier glasses with console tables, a first-class full-tone mahogany semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, made to order, nearly new, music stands, whatnots, English brass and blackwood carved four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light open Carriage by Kesterton, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

A hand-ome English-built light Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, with a powerful Australian Horse and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A Buffaloe with Calf.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glassware, a Handsome English-built Open Carriage, by Belgrave, a ditto ditto Office Brougham by "Holman and Co.," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, Bonks, Choice Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy, proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and desert services, best plateware, such as set of dish covers, containing 3 cruet frame, breakfast companion, tea set, waiters, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp tables, in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, circular tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, chiffonier, Lady's and Gentleman's writing tables, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a large musical box playing 12 tunes, bookshelves, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built carriage by Belgraves, with a pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses, and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

A do. English-built light Office brougham by Holman & Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONNETS AND HATS.

JUST IMPORTED.

A captain of a ship having brought out a very select case of Millinery, has put the same into the hands of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., to sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., which will give Ladies an opportunity of buying a cheap article.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 Cases Grey Dhoties.
2 ditto T. Red Mulls.
5 ditto T. Red Cambrics.
4 Bales English Fodder.
2 Bags Barley.
1 Bag Linseed Cakes.

An Invoice of very superior handsome Table Lamps.
200 Boxes finest Sterine Candles 11 and 12 oz.
On account of the concerned, ex Saladin.
A S B—7 Cases 2fold Matches.
„ —4 ditto Waverley Matches.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at No. 21, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. wil sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Dr. H. Wakefield, the same comprising cut glass ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, coffee and teapots, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, knives and forks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, card, side dressing and washing tables, conversation and reading couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, Brussels carpet, teapoys, hatstand, chiffonier, sideboard, screens, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, cane chairs, hanging argand lamps, books, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate at New Town in New Cazee Street.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Rameanuder Balcristna, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shaik Jamalooeen bin Shaik Aulamooeen Dhaulwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of July 1871.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town fronting on the east side of New Cazee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 929 and assessed under No. 40, containing by admeasurement 115 6-9 square yards or 97 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the said New Cazee Street, on the west by the sweeper's pas age, on the north by the public pas age adjoining the house now or late of Molla Mahomed bin Mahomed Saliag Naorung-y, and on the south by the house of Soreefa Bebee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to England. Full particulars will appear in bo.ader.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, a very light and neat English-built Brougham, a powerful Arabian Grey Horse (if not sold privately), choice and rare Plants &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of the Rev. John Paton, full particulars thereof will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars thereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April 1873, at 4 P.M., by order of Chandra Bhagabai, widow of Sadanund Chintole Josey and on account of Lacea Lawa alias Lukhmidass Lowjee and Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, deceased, the undermentioned property namely—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,302 square yards or thereabouts with a well thereon and three ranges of buildings or sheds and a bungalow and a cocoa-nut standing thereon, situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 147 and 635, and which said sheds, bungalow and godown are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 31 and 32, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, on or towards the south by the property of Kreshuppa Poondlick, and partly by the property of Bendia Agesson, on or towards the east by a public road or street and on or towards the west by the property of Bendia Agesson, Purshotum Wittoba, Nana Trakam Pathuk, Narayen Dewjee and Pandoorung Mankojee, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor under Muncherjee Putloo, deceased.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned —Dated this 22nd day of March 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahim, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Baboola Tank Road, and Bellasis Road, bombay, worthy the attention of capitalists.

Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will submit the undermentioned properties, by Public Auction, in different lots, for sale, on the following dates, by order of Aga Mahomed Nubbe Khan Sheerazi, the sole executor of the last will and testament of the late Aga Mahomed Ismail Khan Gunjavi :—

Lot No. 1.

On TUESDAY, the 1st April 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the Bungalow erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bellasis Road, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, admeasuring 3,25 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a bungalow and premises that were belonging to Mr. Brown, on or towards the west by a compound and bungalows belonging to the late Rustomjee Nowrojee, on or towards the north by the Byculla Race Course, and on or towards the south partly by a compound and premises now in the occupation of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna.

Lot No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1873, on the premises, at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, situate at Byculla, near Race Course, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 330 and 331, containing by admeasurement 139 square beegas, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the salt batty ground of Rustomjee Nowrojee, on or towards the north by the salt batty ground of Bastian deSouza, and on or towards the south by the properties of Rustomjee Norowjee, Mr. Brown, and Jehangir Nusserwanjee.

Lot No. 3.

On TUESDAY, the 1st April 1873, on the premises, at 5½ P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground situate in Bombay district, near Race Course, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 157 and 158, containing by admeasurement 111 45-50 square beegas, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Foras ground of Pallmes, widow, and Sebastino de Souza, on or towards the west by the Foras ground of Rustomjee Nowrojee, on or towards the north by the Foras ground of Canoo Gunjee rowjey, and on or towards the south by the Foras ground of Mahomed Bauker Khan bin Mahomed Nabee Khan.

Lot No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, suitable for Spinning and Weaving factories, containing two newly erected teakwood tiled sheds, each containing 40 stalls beside seyer 1 timber godowne, yielding good rent, situate at Baboola Tank Road, containing 18,438 square yards or thereabouts, together with all that ground-rent or charges of rupees per annum, payable in respect of a certain stable erected and built on the said piece or parcel of land, and held under a lease of 99 years from the 2nd February 1868, and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the road leading to the Sailor Asylum, on or towards the west by a certain lane there situate, and intervening between the said piece of parcel of land and James Jeejeebhoy Hospital, on or towards the north by the lane dividing the said piece of land from certain lands formerly property of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry, but now belonging to Ladjee Rustomjee Somawalla.

Lot No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises with a newly erected chawl of teakwood and paved with stone, flagging, comprising 14 shops, yielding good rent, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road (well-known, by the name of Aga Bauker's Stables), containing by admeasurement 5,343 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 112, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the property of Sumroodeen Pallwker Mahomed Sapher, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the north by the property of Alladeen bin Hajee Ebrahim Jettakur, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaboodeen Cocanee, and a sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 6.

On FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, at 4 P.M.

Six beds of sweet Batty ground, commonly called or known by the name of settree, situate at Mahim Road, containing by admeasurement 3,869 3/10th square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Pension under Nos. 385 and 483, and of Tax under Nos. 67 and 245, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Batty ground of Ventura de Souza, on or towards the west partly by a public passage, and partly by a tank called Hassalee Tank, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Sir Miguel de Lima, deceased, and on or towards the south by the Batty ground of Augustin Mendos.

Lot No. 7.

On FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow street, Fort, at 4½ P.M.

Also by order of Aga Mahomed Nubee Khan Sheerazi.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, together with the Bungalow, cook-room, stable and premises, containing 18 shops; yielding good rent, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baboola Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 4,317 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the west by the property now or lately belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, on or towards the north by the road leading by the side of Baboola Tank to the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mr. Tadman, and now in the occupation of M. N. K.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, Medicine, Chemicals, Medical Instruments, Fancy Articles in variety, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. &c., at Shop No. 3, Hummum Street and Corner of Dean Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th day of March 1873, and succeeding days, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Thomson & Co., Insolvents, the whole of their varied and fashionable stock in trade of chemist and druggist sundries, a large stock of drugs and medicines, empty soda, medicine, and perfume bottles, show jars, pots and carboys, medicine chests, measure glasses, feeding bottles and cups, syringes and enemas, patent medicines, patent medicine, perfumery, fancy soaps, combs and lozenges, chemical, surgical and other instruments, fancy smoking articles in variety, stone filters, sponges, flesh gloves and pads, trusses, photographic kit, fancy articles in variety, English and well polished druggist's office and shop furniture, japanned baths, boxes and toilet furniture, sodawater machines, brand new complete iron fireproof treasury safe, pills, ointment, powder, oils, handsome vases and card stands, umbrellas, gas chandeliers, portable printing press with type, and sundry other miscellaneous articles well worth attention.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 „ Jaconets.
3 Cases Colored Print.
5 „ Silk-bordered Dhoties.

On account of the underwriters—

23 Packages French Foolscap and Printing Papers, damaged by Salt water, ex s.s. Urbino.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at Brighton Villa, Victoria Cross (opposite "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the handsome and well selected household furniture of Alfred King, Esq., proceeding to England, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, near the Worley Causeway.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Gujanun Crustnabhyeeby to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Waseodeo, and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of foras freehold vacant new salt batty land or ground, or her dits ments and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north of the new Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, an partly by the Byculla Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla, on the north by the said New Foras Road, and on the south by the batty field, formerly belonging to Bhica Numajee and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 408 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Ann

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Press and Spinning shares at better rates.

CALCUTTA.—19TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-12 to 101-14, and small sums at Rs. 102-0 to 102-2.

4½ per cents. of 1873, at Rs. 103-12 to 103-14.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	at Rs.	4	4 0
1,000	„	„	„ 40	„ 39	„ 7	„	„	4 13 0
500	„	„	„ fine 45	„ 39	„ 7¼	„	„	5 2 6
1,000	„	„	Cambrics 50	„ 24	„ 5½	„	„	3 11 6
3,000	„	White Dorias	36	„ 12	„		„	2 2 6
1,000	„	„	Jaconets 40	„ 20	„		„	2 4 6
2,000	„	Turkey Red Mulls	40	„ 20	„		„	3 6 0

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet, with a good demand at lower rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee (Ready)		at	Rs. 212	to Rs. 213
„ Akote	„	at	„ 220	to „ 221
„ Broach M. G.	„	at	„ 243	to „ 245
„ Hinguughaut	„	at	„ 248	to „ 250
„ Dhollera (May delivery)		at	„ 210	to „ 211

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50	candies New Broach M. G. Ready	at	Rs. 244	
25	„ „ „	at	„ 213	
200	„ „ „	at	„ 241	to 242
75	„ „ „	at	„ 245	
25	„ Mawa	at	„ 215½	
50	„ „	at	„ 216	
50	„ Bhow. & Mawa	at	„ 213	to 216
25	„ Bhownuggur	at	„ 211½	
25	„ „	at	„ 215½	
50	„ Kuranja	at	„ 207	
100	„ Julgaum F. F. B.	at	„ 209	
100	„ „	at	„ 210	to 215
100	„ Akote F.F.B.	at	„ 226	
25	„ Shoagaum	at	„ 218½	
50	„ Veravul	at	„ 188	to 190
50	„ Vuzumgaum	at	„ 208	
25	„ Cutch	at	„ 198	
200	„ „	at	„ 198	to 200
125	„ Khandeish	at	„ 198	
25	„ „	at	„ 210	
100	„ Broach M. G. 1 month	at	„ 240	
200	„ Dhollera	at	„ 210	

YARNS.

1,500 lbs. Turkey Red No. 20 to 40's.....at 23 as. per lb.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bjaelland, s, 63 cases ginger wine, Dinshaw Scrabjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mars, 3 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Conflict, 11 cases portwine, Payne & Co.

British Statesman, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Pembrokeshire, 71 cases champagne and 12 cases moselle, Treacher & Co.; 5 packages stationery, bhicoo Sazba & Co.

Oxfordshire, s, 55 cases port, 10 cases hock, 10 cases steinwine, 32 cases champagne, and 70 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 10 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dadly & Co.

Violet, s, 125 boxes candles, and 36 cases papers, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

America, s, 315 cases and 6 hogsheads portwine, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 50 cases and 126 casks porter, and 44 cases and 300 casks beer, Framjee Sands & Co.; 33 cases rum, 34 cases whiskey, 1 case brandy, and 42 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 16 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 131 bales cotton, Soondersaa Mocljee; 111 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 209 bales cotton, Wm. and A. Graham & Co.; 34 bales cotton, Jaithanund Oheeloram; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 300 bags myrabellams, Remington & Co.

Hannah Low, 58 bales cotton, Welljee Govindjee; 27 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Moolchund; 250 bales cotton, Dewjee Nagwy.

John Adamson, s, 51 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 23 cases hinglo, R. & H. Bomanjee.

Atalanta, s, 250 bales hemp, and 100 bales cotton, Soondersaa Mocljee; 120 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagree & Co.

Neera, s, 36 bales cotton, Cursondass Muney; 670 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.

Australia, s, 60 bales wool, Vesrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 89 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Alice Otto, s, 350 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 104 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 42 bales wool, Tullochchund Kewalram; 5 bales wool, Cursjee Mocljee; 35 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Coosalchund; 16 bales cotton, M Nundlall; 22 bales cotton, M. Saimay; 50 bales wool, P. Luckmedass.

Violet, s, 33 bales wool, Jaitha Purrotum; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 270 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 65 bales cotton, C. Macdonald & Co.; 55 bales wool, H. Cursondass; 260 cwts horns, M. Veerjee.

Sjaelland, s, 594 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Athell, s, 20 bales cotton, Vithul Kukul; 30 tons old iron, R. Narrondas.

Grisham, s, 247 bags myrabellams, V. Mohonjee; 270 cwts horns, H. Days.

FOR LONDON.

America s, 80 bundles horns, Walljee Sewjee; 6 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasenm; 2 cases gum, Shariff Salimahomed & Co.; 12 bales hides, Hajee Wooseman Chunganey; 300 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 23 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 39 bags sandiwer, Lalidas Bhanabhoy; 11 cases fishmaws, and 1 case wax, Rehemobhoy Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Australia, s, 89 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Undaunted, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aristocrat, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aristocrat, s, 185 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aristocrat, s, 4 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 2 bundles shawls, Ahmedabaw Escofshaw; 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Meerja Mohally; 6 cases silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 77 packages rel raisins, Ebram Hassum; 38 chests opium, Kholjee Framjee & Co.; 15 chests opium, S. and D B Futtaxis; 4½ chests opium, Hunmantram Hurdewdass; 34 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 8 chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmull; 49 packages sundrie stone, E. F. Mooned; 85 bales cotton, J. Dulsookroy; 13 chests opium, F. Amujeebhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore, s, 28 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 5 chests opium, Veneehund Jeets; 3 chests opium, Ragoonath Jugnath; 4½ chests opium, Hunmantram Hurdewdass; 4 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar Mar. 19.
22	Prince Somawulee	Bethem	Cardiff, Nov. 13.
	Arabia (s)	Lang	Calcutta, Feb 27.
	Mediate	Dunn	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
23	Ducovedic	Loyer	Muscat, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Oxfordshire	Jones	Colombo.
	Sagacia (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta and China.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Glenlyon	Breakbridge	Moulmein.

The ship St. Bernard, Taylor, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Ravensworth Castle, to Liverpool.

Barque Commerce, to Kurrachee and Muscat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
18	Agra (s)		London.
20	Java (s)		Calcutta.
	Dhoolia (s)		London.
21	Malwa (s)		Suez, Aden & Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
19	Colombo (s)		Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)		Rangoon.
20	Agra (s)		Calcutta.
21	Pons IX		Pondicherry.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Tennet, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Tytler, Captain, 8 h Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Meerut.

Browne, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.

MARCH 22.

Key, Colonel, Bengal Ordnance Department, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Packe, M jor, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Nowgong.

White, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Murree.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Anderson, Capta n, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mysore.

Barrow, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Perkins, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Farr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Belgaum.

Shenell, Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, on duty, to Mahableshwur.

MARCH 23.

Baker, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ferozepore.

Black, Lieut nant-Colonel, Bengal Staff, to rejoin, to Lahore.

Minchin, Major, Madras Army, to rejoin, to Bhawulpore (Punjab).

Meredith, Lieutenant Adjutant 11th Foot, to rejoin to Subathoo.

The following officers will leave, to-day for England per s.s. Hydaspes :—

Binny, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave.

Courtney, Surg. n, gal C rps of Guides on leave.

Ricketts, Captain, Bengal Army, on leave.

Prendergast, Major Comds. 16th Be gal Cavalry, on furlough.

McLeod, Lieutenant, Madras Army, on furlough.

Common, S rgeon Major, Bengal Army, on furlough.

Elliot, M. j r, (Bde Royal Artillery, on duty.

Huyck, Br. General, In pector General R. A., on duty.

Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, Roy l Engineers, on furlough

Smith, Major, 20th Regiment N. I., on sick leave.

Hawthorne, Captain, Bengal General List, on furlough.

Birchmore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough.

Ogilvie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, on furlough.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[Fort St. George Gazette, March 18.]

Mr D F Carmichael, Secy to Govt in the Rev Dept, is granted leave for five months, to proceed to Egypt and the South of Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr G Vans Agnew, Collr and Magis of Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 18th April next.

Mr C T Longley, Collr and Mag of Salem, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr F. Brandt, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for two months, from or about the middle of April next.

Mr J W Best, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of North Arcot, privilege leave for two months and thirteen days.

Mr H E Stokes, Actg Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for three months, from or after 17th April next.

Mr C L B Cumming, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 1st April next.

Mr G Duncan, Asst Master in the Madras Normal School, for one year, from the 15th proximo, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt H W Wood, R E, Offg Dist Engr, Malabar, three months' privilege leave.

Mr L W Paynter, Ex Engr of the fourth grade, two years' furlough.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G Duncan, Asst Master in the Madras Normal School, in the absence of Mr Carmichael on leave.

Mr J R Daniel, to act as Collr and Magis of Nellore, during the absence of Mr Vans Agnew on privilege leave.

Mr J F Price, to act as Collr and Mag of Salem, during the absence of Mr Longley on leave.

Mr H Sewell, to act as Collr and Mag of North Arcot during the absence of Mr Whiteside on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr B Horsbrugh, to act as Collr of Sea Customs and of the Mds Dist, and Protector of Emigrants during the absence of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave.

Mr F R H Sharp, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of South Arcot.

Mr J Wallace, to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem, and to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of that Dist during the employment of Mr Price on other duty.

Mr Harry St A Goodrich, to act as Sub-Secy to the Board of Rev during the absence of Mr H E Stokes on privilege leave.

Mr F R Wilkinson, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of North Arcot during the employment of Mr H Sewell on other duty.

Mr C J Knox, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot during the employment of Mr Wilkinson, on other duty.

Capt F Hole, Actg Supt of Police, Malabar, to act as Cantonment Mag of Can anore during the absence of Major Briggs on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col Jas Ed Mayne, of the Staff Corps, Depy Judge Advocate, Centre Dist, to be Depy Judge Advocate General, with effect from 17th March 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe : Col C O Lakin, of Infy on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps—Maj G B Bowen, to be Lieut Col, having completed twenty-six years' service from the 17th March 1873.

Capt A A Johnson, to be Major, having completed twenty years service, from the 14th March 1873.

The undermentioned officers is permitted to proceed to Europe : Surg W Pearl, of the Med Dept, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :

Col C G H Coote, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th N I, and Major G M Payne, Staff Corps.

Lieut W H M Francklyn, Infy, Genl List, 2nd Asst, Supt. Revenue Survey.

Lieut-Col E N, Norton, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 22nd N I; Capt E G V Holloway, Staff Corps, Acting 2nd Wing Sub-Itern 35th N I; and Lieut (Bt Capt) G Lecky, Staff Corps, Qr Mr 22nd N I.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 10th March 1873.

Capts A H C Lynch, and Lt F E Power, 48th Foot, are directed to join and do duty at the Wellington Depot.

On the arrival of the above officers at Wellington, Capt Kane and Lt Dodd now doing duty at the Depôt will proceed to rejoin their Regt at Bellary, on duty at the public expense, by the most expeditious route.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Asst Surg T Vaughan Aylen, and Acting Bombardier Mathew Cummins, A Bat 20th Brig R A.

Lt W A Yule, 1st Bata 21st Fusiliers.

Col W E White, Europe, from 2nd in Comd 1st N I to 2nd in Comd and W O 9th N I—With effect from date of departure of Col Travers.

Lt-Col. W Cuming from Offg 2nd in Comd 1st N I to 2nd in Comd and W O 1st N I.—With effect from date of departure of Col Travers.

Lt-Col A F Williams, W O 9th N I to Offg 2nd in Comd and W O 9th N I—With effect from date of departure of Col Travers.

Lt-Col E G Campbell, S C, from gen duty, Cannanore, to Offg W O 9th N I—With effect from the date of departure of Col Travers.

Capt W Bisset from late 23rd Brig to 5th Brig 2nd Baty—To remain as Adjt and Staff Officer R A Nagpore Force.

Capt T W Roberts from late 23rd Brig to 5th Brig 1st Batty—To continue to act as Gunnery Instructor, 5th Brig, untill further orders.

Capt M R West from Supy. 2nd Brig to 5th Brig 4th Baty.

Capt E V Boyle from Supy 5th Brig to 21st Brig 4th Baty.

Lt C M H Downing from 16th Brig C Battery to C Brig C Baty.

The following officers will on arrival from England via Bombay per steamer, without delay, by direct steamer to join their respective Batteries in British Burmah :—

Capt R Yalthwyn, 5th Brig 6th Bat, Rangoon.

Lt J N Bunbury, 20th Brig F Bat, Thayetmyo.

Lt W F Graham, 5th Brig 4th Bat Toughoo.

Lt Frederick Augustus Bolse, 5th Brig 6th Baty will, until further orders do duty with 6th Brig 7th Baty Saint Thomas' Mount.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, delegating the Command of the R A, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Lt Col. W. J. Bolton, C. M.G., from 1st idem to next senior officer.

By Col M S Forde, R A, directing Staff Asst-Surg Waghan to be attached to A 9th R A, and Staff Asst Surgeon Charlton to be attached to A 20th R A from the 18th Nov. 1872.

By the Officer Commanding Northern District, appointing Col A Cooper, S C, to the Command of the Garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair from 14th Feb 1873 during the absence of Brigadier-General G Sedley on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Commanding 33rd N I appointing Bt Capt H E D Bayley to officiate as Adjt, and Capt D H Preston 1st Wing Subaltern to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Capt W. N Wroughton, relieved.

By the Officer Commanding Sappers and Miners appointing Lt G Henry, to act as Adjt, Madras Sappers and Miners, vice Capt Hamilton, on sick certificate.

2nd Feb 1873.—By the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force appointing Colonel T Rankes, C B, to assume Command of the Station, vice Colonel H A Boria on leave.

By the Officer Commanding ; 20th N I, appointing Lieut-Col C Higat to officiate as Commandant Lieut-Col H S Rammell as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer ; Capt J R Prendergast as Wing Officer ; and Capt Brereton as Adjt, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Col A K Gore.

By the Officer Commanding 11th N I, appointing Major W H G Palmer, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing officer, and Capt W Stodding, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to their other duties, vice Col J. K Fulton.

By the Officer Commanding Palamcottah, appointing Capt F Middlecott station Staff at Palamcottah, with effect from the 8th inst, vice Capt A Brodie, relieved.

By the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, appointing Col C P Mooney, 25th N I, to assume Comd of the Garrison of Cannanore, vice Brigadier-General C Cooke on a tour of inspection ; and Capt Stretteli 9th N I as S S O, vice Capt W Cunningham on duty with the Brigade Genl.

By the Officer Commanding 30th N I, appointing Lt Col G W Playfair to officiate as Comdt ; Maj r W M Parratt to officiate as 2nd in Comd W O ; and Capt C G Gunn to officiate as W O, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as Offg Qr Mr with effect from the 18th Feb 1873, vice Col A Stevens relieved.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, March 22.)

Mr. J. W. Power, District and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st April, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. A Shakespear, Comr of the Benares Division, and Agent Gov r Genl, Benares, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 13th April.

The furlough to Europe for 18 months granted to Mr. J Smith, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr. Ghazeepore, by Notification No. 308A., dated the 7th Feb 1873, to have effect from the 20th March, instead of the 1st April.

Mr. W Crowden, now on special duty as Reporter on the Census, N W P, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th April.

Mr. H F Evans to be in charge of the Settlement of the Etah District, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. R. F. Saunders, Mag. and Colr, Ghazeepore, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of that District, with effect from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. J. H. B. Ironside.

Mr. A. Sells, Joint Mag. and Depy. Colr, 1st Grade, Ghazeepore, to officiate as Mag. and Colr. of that District, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. R. F. Saunders.

Dr H S Smith to off iate as Supt of Vaccination, Benares Division, with effect from the date of his being relieved by Dr. Corbyn.

Mr H C Barstow, J int Mag and Depy Colr, Allahabad, transferred in the same capacity to Bareilly.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STACEY—March 22nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. B. Stacey, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

PIRES—March 23rd, at Mazagon, Bombay, Anthony, the only son of Mr. M. F. Pires, aged 2 years, one month, and 24 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—March 15th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr D Clunes Gordon, of a daughter.

GRANT—March 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr A Grant, E B Railway, of a son.

HUDSON—March 19th, at Madras, the wife of Mr Thos Hudson, of a daughter.

McMAHON—March 15th, at Delhi, the wife of Lieut-Colonel C A McMahon, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

WOLLASTON—March 16th at Calcutta, the wife of Hyde M Wollaston, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RAIT—TAYLOR—March 12th, at Rampore Haut, by the Rev Mr Haden, of Bhaugulpore, Mr Henry Rait, of Bhuderpore Factory, to Emily, second daughter of W M Taylor, Esq.

DEATHS.

DONNELLY—March 18th, at Alipore, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr J R Donnelly, aged 24 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

RICHARDSON—March 16th, at Jounpore, John Francis Richardson, aged 63 years and 18 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

THE institution of "Local Funds" which is taking root over the whole of British India, affords a strong argument against those who urge that a perpetual settlement of the land tax will hamper the improvement of the country, by limiting the pecuniary resources of the Government. Without taking seriously the extreme statement of this objection as recently put as a fact by a contemporary, viz., that the permanent settlement of the land tax implies the immediate stoppage of every public work in India, we may admit that if the existing assessments of the land tax were permanently fixed in money, Government would thereby relinquish a certain power of revision that it has hitherto enjoyed, and which revision would probably result, for the most part, in eventual enhancement of revenue. We do not propose to deal with the political expediency of the promises given in 1862, nor with the political expediency of fulfilling those promises now, but we will briefly examine the objection as one of finance solely, and see how the perpetual settlement will affect public improvements in India.

The objection seems to apply only to a fixed money assessment, such as is in force in Bengal. It does not apply to a fixed grain assessment, the grain being periodically commuted into its current money value. This opens up a question far too large for discussion at present ; but it may be asserted that fixed grain assessments periodically commuted into cash payments, would meet Sir Charles Wood's promise of 1862, would remove all, or nearly all, the evils of survey and unsettlement, and enable the State to save at once the expenditure of half a million per annum which these departments now cost us.

But even if it be found that to give effect to the policy of 1862, it is necessary to fix the assessments in money and not in grain, we can still find many arguments of a consolatory nature. The abolition of the survey departments will place a vast sum at the disposal of the Government for works of public improvement, and the permanent settlement of the land tax will render the income tax possible as a regular part of our finance. We have already alluded to the intimate relation between Sir Charles Wood's policy of a permanent settlement and Mr. Wilson's policy of a tax on incomes. The two must fall together, and truly to be pitied is the community whose rulers require to supplement a land tax that they are perpetually enhancing, by a tax like an income-tax, which is possible only in countries where the State has parted with its property in the soil.

But besides the power of saving half a million a year, and of raising another million by income-tax, which a permanent settlement would give, the system of Local Funds that has grown up within the last few years must materially affect the future financial position of the Government of India, and set free for public works of an imperial character, large and constantly increasing funds. The origin of these funds (as now constituted) is so recent, and the recorded information connected with them is so meagre, that it is difficult to describe, with any approach to accuracy, their present condition. The main feature of the new system seems to be this—that whereas, what were formerly known as the local funds or village funds, in certain parts of India, consisted of a percentage *deduction* from the public revenue, the buck-bone of the new funds is a percentage *increase* to the public revenues. Thus in the North-West Provinces and other parts of India a small percentage, reaching in some cases the rate of 2½ per cent., was deducted from the collections of land revenue, and expended on purposes of a strictly local nature. But now every rupee collected on land revenue is carried to the credit of the income of the Empire, to be spent on imperial objects solely, the local charges formerly paid out of it being defrayed by an additional rate, that is at present fixed in nearly every part of India at one anna in the rupee. Taking the land revenue of India at twenty-one millions sterling, this impost or cess of one anna in the rupee provides a fund of one and a third millions for expenditure on local works of improvement, and sets free a sum nearly, if not quite, as large for imperial expenditure.

It should here be indicated that there is nothing, in the nature of things, to prevent a larger rate being levied. One anna in the rupee was fixed as a good rate to start with, and one the calculation and collection of which presented little difficulty. As the wants of the people increase, and their interest in these funds develops itself, there is no reason why the local cess should not be increased, with the full consent, if not at the actual demand, of the people themselves.

The Local Funds are aided by numerous petty items of revenue which the different Governments have relinquished in their favour. In this Presidency we have the ferry receipts, a small part of the toll receipts, the proceeds of a tax on quarries and other excavations made in Government land, the net proceeds of the cattle pound fund, and the fees levied on travellers' bungalows. The following figures are extracted from the accounts of the Local Funds of the Northern division of this presidency, recently published in the *Government Gazette* :—

	Rs.
Balance in hand at commencement of 1871-72	11,76,000
Collections of one anna cess	9,69,000
Other items of revenue	4,11,000
Total receipts, including balance	25,56,000
Expended during the year	14,08,000
Closing balance	11,48,000

These Local Funds are by "no means exclusively" spent on works of a strictly local character. They have provided, during their brief history, several hundred miles of railway feeders, by which the railway traffic has largely benefitted, and the charges for guaranteed interest reduced. Bridges of great size (one of which at least has cost £10,000) have been built, hospitals and school-houses erected, and funds accumulated for the prosecution of even larger projects.

When it is remembered that the process indicated by these figures has been going on all over India, that the task imposed on the people of providing these enormous funds is a new one, and that it has been accepted without a murmur, it will be admitted that the people of India have at least acquired a right to be consulted on the momentous question whether the solemn pledges of 1862 are to be fulfilled or broken.

But the question naturally arises, what difference is there between enhancing a land tax by revision, and enhancing it by imposing new cesses of the nature described? The question is a natural one, and the answer will make it clear, that the difference between the two systems is immense. In the first place, the retention of the power to revise the land assessments, implies the authority to put every thirty years or oftener the following question, amounting to a dilemma, to every ryot or occupant of land—you have held your land hitherto for so much, you must now pay so much, or give it up ; no matter how long the land has been in your family, or how you have acquired it, the demand now made must be acceded to, or the right of occupying your land will be put up to public auction and sold to the highest bidder. The ryot may urge that the processes by which the new assessment has been arrived at are hateful, and the principles on which it is based, erroneous or not understood. It will avail him not, for the system implies that his right of occupancy expires at the end of the guaranteed period, unless he accepts the new assessment. This is one great point of difference, and another is that, however moderate and considerate may be the enhancement demanded, it is all swept up into the imperial treasury, and spent on objects that the ryots neither know nor care for. But if the imperial demand is fixed, the ryot is subjected to none of the miseries of revision and resurvey, the value of his property is freed from periodical disturbance, and he feels at liberty to do as he likes with his own land. The extra cess is not felt as a grievance, it is expended through committees of his own fellows, on works from which he derives direct benefit, which he sees in daily progress, and he can obtain detailed accounts of every item. He can represent his requirements, and has a right to expect that they shall be met, so far as possible, from the Local Funds. This is surely a very different position from the other, and it is a marvel that any person acquainted with the people of India and their manner of living and thinking, should feel any hesitation in deciding which system offers the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

The Government of India will never require its increased land revenues for reproductive public works, such as irrigation or railways. These, when really reproductive by reason of the water revenue or traffic returns, need no aid from the land revenues. The great projects are all of this class, or at least advocated on the grounds of their being reproductive. The Carwar Railway is expected to yield 4 or 5 per cent., and if these expectations are well based, the money to make it would be forthcoming, even in the face of a settlement of the most perpetual character. For works of public improvement of a nature not capable of producing a direct return for the capital expended, we may safely trust to Local Funds, supplemented by the additional income that a permanent settlement will render available.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE press of Bombay is unanimous about the smoke nuisance and has recommended its suppression alike on grounds of economy and public health. There can be no doubt that the black dirty smoke from a host of chimneys is a very considerable and a very abominable nuisance. Mr. T. Cooke exhibited before his audience at the Mechanics' Institute last Friday evening the presence of the metal sodium even in the books on the shelves in the institution, and he added that "it is everywhere in Bombay, and you cannot get rid of it." Is there no public lecturer who can demonstrate the universal presence of carbon in Bombay as well as of sodium? we have smoke everywhere and the non-metallic element carbon everywhere, and we cannot get rid of it. It is in the eyes and on the bed curtains, in the food and down the throat, giving a Day-and-Martin brilliancy to everything. Is there no help against this nuisance? There is a law and a Municipal Commissioner, and, what is more, there is smoke which rises high above both the law and the Commissioner, and carbonizes everything within its reach. Why should loyal and peaceful subjects be compelled to fight with one another in a matter which should not be their business? Is this not a standing grievance?

A GENTLEMAN who writes to a contemporary has fatefully been the witness of a number of peculiar births, of one description or another, which few mortals have ever been permitted to hear, much less see, the like of. "Aarestee" he calls himself, and there is no evidence whatever to show that he is a Yankee. He had been credited with shooting a tigress and then finding six cubs in her den ; but he writes to say that this is one cub too many—he had only found five. And on this and incidental points we shall allow "Aarestee" to speak for himself :—"The number which I did find (five) is, however, so far as I know, unprecedented, and I should feel obliged by any of your readers informing me whether they have ever known an instance of a tigress having so many cubs at one birth. Two is the usual number, three I have known of occasionally, and I have only once heard of four at one birth. I should also mention that all the five cubs are alive (which is not usual in such pr

long to the advanced ages of railway communication, and, above all, to the general course of peaceful industry on which the country has entered. The great native armies have all disappeared and Native States have been directly limited with reference to the artillery they are authorised to maintain. Our own native army—to counterbalance and check which was one of the main purposes of our European force—has been in great part dissolved, so that the necessity for a large European force is not so great as formerly, especially in artillery. It is difficult to see what is the use of artillery in India.

You are aware there has been, within the last few years, an artillery mania?—Well, no doubt, a great deal of mind has been bestowed on artillery generally. It seems to me a great mistake to maintain the gun factory at Cossipore, &c.

These are ancient establishments which arose out of the paucity of communication between this country and India, in order that India might be self-supporting as regards its supply?—Yes; I urged their abolition when I was in India, and the only argument which was put forward in favour of them was that the communication might be stopped. But the reply to that was that if we lost command of the sea it was all over with us.

Well, another cause of the present deranged state of the finances of India, you said, was the system of centralisation prevailing in the Government, will you give us your ideas on that branch of the subject?—The first step in this direction was taken in 1833, when the legislative power in Madras and Bombay was transferred to the Supreme Government. At the next renewal of the charter in 1853, the principle was confirmed by the appointment of a single representative from each of the other Presidencies to the Council of India. A concentration of the financial arrangements at Calcutta took place after the mutiny and culminated in the appointment of a Financial Member of Council. Now when I was appointed the Financial Member of the Council, I was under the impression that what was especially wanted was the improvement of the accounts system, and I induced the Secretary of State to place two members of the Council at the disposal of the Government of India for the revision of the system. They made a very effectual revision, which was acknowledged in the first budget statement of Sir Richard Temple. But as I went on, it gradually dawned upon me that this was not a case to which a budget system was really applicable. I was extremely struck by the impossibility of making any effectual revision of the actual estimates. While each presidency administered its own finances, there was a strong motive to economy, but now all the finances have been collected into a common centre, and the only object of the administration is to get the largest possible share of the common fund. The pressure at the time of the preparation of the estimates is overwhelming. They have all a pull of it. The drag on the financial department of Calcutta, while making up the annual Budget, exceeds anything of which I have ever had experience except the Irish famine. That was not inferior to it. If the Supreme Government objects to any item, it is met with the objection that it is necessary for carrying on the local administration. The Bombay estimates were habitually not sent in until after the Budget had been made up, and then they were in such a crude state, that it was obvious they were merely the calculations which the different local officers considered might be advantageously spent. This has led to a very remarkable inequality in connection with the provincial system, and I would refer the Committee to Mr. Campbell's report, wherein he points out that those who ask most, and ask it most boldly and pertinaciously, get most; for instance, Bengal, with its 65 millions of people, got on the occasion to which that report refers £1,168,592 as a provincial assignment, that provincial assignment being founded on the allotment previously contained in the annual Budgets; while Bombay, with something over 13 millions of people, got £880,000, or more than the co-fourths of the assignment to Bengal, though it had less than one-fourth of the population. To supervise the 13 or 14 millions of Bombay, there were entertained in 1870 71 of police 16,000, for whom, before the recent arrangement, the imperial assignment was £374,703; while for Bengal there were 25,913 men, and the annual imperial assignment was £495,394; the Bombay grant was considerably more than three-fourths of that of Bengal. The assignment for roads, &c., in Bengal was £'57,8 0 against £129,100 in Bombay; civil buildings, £116,370 in Bengal, against £107 500 in Bombay. Thus, though Bombay is the smallest of the local governments, it has received under these heads a sum very nearly as large as the largest local government; so that the pressure which was put on the Government of India at the time of the annual Budget has laid the foundation of a permanent inequality, and as long as the present system continues, there is gross unfairness to the people of Bengal. The result to which I arrived as Financial Member was that India, which is not a homogeneous country like France, or Spain, or Italy, or England, but an aggregate of countries which, with some general similitude, are different in language, habits, and general circumstances, cannot properly be ruled by any one set of men from one centre. This was equally true in reference to the general administration, and the consequence of putting the whole of India under the Presidency of Bengal.

The Chairman—Under the Government of India, you mean?

Sir C. Trevelyan—No, under the Presidency of Bengal; it is really under the Presidency of Bengal, because the Government of India was formed and manned out of the Presidency of Bengal. It was manned by Bengal officers. All the Secretaries were Bengal officers. That was attended with very unfortunate general results. Everything was brought to the standard of Bengal. The local wants and peculiarities were not understood. It led to great hesitation in accepting the recommendations of local governments, and to great discouragement, consequently to great inactivity and stagnation, through British India. But the whole thing has come to its climax in finance. In finance it has entirely broken down and come to a *reductio ad absurdum*.

Your opinion is that the Supreme Government could not control the finances unless it controlled all the operations out of which finance arose?—That it cannot do. The main administration of income and expenditure must reside in the local governments, and as the chief government cannot govern the concerns of either, it is vain for them to attempt to do so at the eleventh hour, at the time of making up the budget. The budget is merely a farce as a budget. The estimates undergo no real revision whatever.

Then it becomes a summary of account?—A mere statement, not of actual accounts, but of such estimates as the local governments chose to lay before the financial administration at Calcutta. As the Indian finance had been placed on the footing of a central fund on which all the different administrations were to draw, the main motive was who would get most. It was a sort of scramble. But there was a great difference in the conscientiousness of the different governments. I must say, for my own Government of Madras, that nothing could be more praiseworthy than their moderation. I don't believe they yielded to any temptation.

Did you, as Finance Member, exercise any control over the arrangements after the Budget?—No, after the estimates had been sanctioned and the Budget had been closed, there was an end of our control. The estimates furnished the standard and rule for the expenditure of the succeeding year. They might be exceeded by supplementary estimates, but so far as the estimates were passed, they were passed for the entire year.

Well, can you give us any other instances of derangement in the finances arising from over-centralisation?—It exists in the Public Works Department, which is a monster of official centralisation. It has outgrown all control. It is a mistake one of whom we read at the beginning of Hobbe's Leviathan about the State absorbing everything. It supervises the ordinary public works; next military buildings, for which there is a separate branch; also irrigation works, for which there is an inspector; also railways, and an effort was also made to absorb into itself all works constructed out of local funds by the different administrations. I came to the rescue there and we had a discussion on the subject at Simla, and my view prevailed and such works were saved. The forests were also absorbed into this monster department. The latest development of this extraordinary system is that the Department of Public Works has undertaken the management of the guaranteed railways, not merely the main lines, like the East Indian Railway and the G. I. P., but also takes all the branch local railways, such as the South-Western and so forth. They have also undertaken the construction of all new railways. One great objection to this monster centralisation is that it excludes private enterprise, it overlays and pushes it out, whereas our great object should be to encourage English capital to resort to India and to apply itself to industrial public works, as it was formerly applied to the Southern States of America and to Spain. Another incidental evil of this monstrous centralization is that the Government is at the mercy of its trusted officers, a very small knot in charge of the Department of Public Works, so that the public interests of India in its most vital concerns are placed at the hazard of the chance of the individual views of a particular officer. I will give an instance of the effect of such a department, I mean the gauges of the railways. I believe that a full gauge allowing of the operation of the full power of steam is the most economical, and even if we had not chosen our gauge, we ought to have a gauge sufficiently large to conduct the traffic economically on a large scale on the main lines. Branch lines can be worked on any scale, but the fact is we have chosen our gauge long ago, and with the exception of one gap between Mooltan and Kotree, and with the exception of an extension from Lahore to Peshawur, it is completed; so that when that additional reason exists, the consequences of adopting a narrow gauge will be that greater delay and expense will be incurred, and the great political object of running our regiments right through into Peshawur will be lost. At the same time it is a terrible mistake, and I attribute that to this monstrous system of over-centralisation. The same holds true of irrigation works. In India water is more valuable than land, because where water is applied to land it increases the productiveness at least six-fold and sometimes more, and it renders a greater extent of land productive which, without water, would produce nothing or next to nothing. But it is only when irrigation is properly applied that it pays. Village tanks are almost always highly profitable. The Madras Presidency is covered with the remains of ancient tanks created by natives in former generations, and to restore them would be a blessed work. I will give a remarkable instance. When I was Governor of Madras, when the first steps were taken to commence the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, I remember that Sir Arthur Cotton, who had the management, suggested to me that in order to put the Irrigation Company in heart we should let them begin with a particular work of the character I mention, a self-contained work. He threw a bund between two hills, and it paid 1,000 per cent., at least enormously. I believe the comparison between that tank and the great undertaking of the Madras Irrigation Company represents a difference between paying and non-paying irrigation. Well, next to the individual tank I should put the anicut, that is, dam up the water of rivers. Here we are copying the example of the natives of India. But when you come to the ambitious and magnificent canals for irrigation and navigation, like the Ganges Canal and Godavery works and the Orissa irrigation works, and the Soane irrigation works, I do not believe in them at all. I believe the element of expense altogether overlays the element of profit. If the account of the Ganges Canal is properly taken, it is a dead loss. The only canals which have paid to my knowledge are short canals made by the Moguls on the other side of the Jumna near Delhi. In connection with this vast irrigation system it is proposed that the old objectionable Indian principle of forced labour should be applied and that the water rate should be compulsory. If the committee will look at Mr. Campbell's report they will find that the compulsory water rate was equally proposed for the Orissa irrigation after it came into the hands of the Government. But there was no desire to take the water, and a young civilian opened the sluices and reported that 20,000 acres had been covered. Nobody, however, could say who wanted the water, and it merely led to a great deal of litigation, and instead of £30,000 being got as was expected they did not get twenty pence. This led to another great evil in the centralising system. The Public Works officers were independent of the other departments: they were independent of every authority except the Governor himself, so that there was no proper check at all. Then as to borrowing money for such works, it seems to me impossible to make any distinction between ordinary and extraordinary public works, and borrowing should be closed except in cases of real emergency. The only justification for borrowing appears to me that there is a necessity for a large sum of money which cannot be usually raised by taxation, but the money should be distinctly appropriated to the purpose for which it is borrowed.

The Chairman—What remedies for all these evils do you propose?—First of all, reduction of expenditure, and no doubt there is a great reduction required in military expenditure—not in the details, but in the general arrangement. There should be a revision of the general military arrangements in a manner suited to the circumstances of the present time. The great armaments maintained by native powers have ceased to exist; their teeth have been completely extracted by taking away their guns. We have an over-powering force of artillery, and the great Bengal army, which was a great source of anxiety—the principal use of our European force was to keep the same in check—has disappeared. The people of India through a great part of the continent have not only ceased to use arms, but they have lost the habit of keeping them. There is no part of Her Majesty's dominions where the people are so peaceably disposed as throughout the Madras Presidency; so much so, that the Madras army has lost its military character, and no Madras native regiment has been sent on any foreign expedition. There was certainly a body of sepoys which did good service in Abyssinia. The configuration of Southern India, which comes to a point and is surrounded by the sea at no great distance from any point, and with railways through it, furnishes a reason for a reduction of the native army. A similar reduction might be made in the Bombay Presidency. Another reason for a reduction is that an excellent police has been organised quite sufficient to maintain the peace of the country except in case of insurrection. Sir H. Grant, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, recommended that the Madras army should be reduced, and we got a partial reduction; and the Government of India has since recommended that a further reduction should be made, and obviously it ought to be made. In fact, as regards the South of India a single well equipped division at Bangalore with an outpost at Madras is all we want. It will be on the principle of an army corps sufficiently equipped: it should be always ready for active service. The same would do for Bombay. Another would do for Lahore, another for the N. W. Provinces, another for the Punjab. In the Punjab, the arrangement would be attended with the considerable advantage of absorbing the frontier force which is under the direction of the Government of the Punjab. A great many border expeditions might be saved. The time has also come for centralising the command. There should be only one army, one General Staff, and one General Commanding. We should get rid of the separate head-quarters staffs of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. By this means a considerable saving might be effected in salaries and allowances. But the saving by stopping expenditure at its sources would be a ill greater. The staffs must all have the same expenditure, separate gun-carriage establishments, and separate gunpowder manufacturing establishments. I would not have more than four or five army corps. Again, there is a very anomalous office in India, that of the Commander-in-Chief. It is an overgrown office altogether. The Commander-in-Chief is too great to be a subordinate. I can remember from my own experience that some question arose involving the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, and the semi-independent position which the Commander-in-Chief could take up under the Horse Guards. The reply of the Commander-in-Chief was—"I know no authority but the Horse Guards. I see nothing in my instructions about it from the Horse Guards." The Commander-in-Chief has acquired an independence quite beyond former experience.

The Chairman—That would probably arise from the increase of the European army in India?—Yes, from the continued absence of the Commander-in-Chief. He ought to be always on the move inspecting his forces, and, on the other hand, he ought to be always at headquarters as chief military adviser of the Governor-General, and that is one great cause of the misunderstanding and irritating correspondence which has gone on. A considerable expenditure of time and money has also resulted from the Commander-in-Chief exercising a more minute control over the Commander-in-Chief at the Presidencies. There are three establishments doing treble work. It has also been found necessary that the Governor-General should have a military member of Council; that is another person doing the same work and drawing a high salary, and producing complications. The office of the Commander-in-Chief and of the military member of Council should be fused together into an office of a member of War, who should reside at head-quarters, while the duty of inspection should be relegated to the commander of the four or five army corps. The duties would be then done much more cheaply and much better. The member of War would always be in personal communication with the Governor-General and members of Council.

Mr. R. N. Fowler—How many men would your army corps consist of; twenty thousand men?—No; it would be a strong division; that would be all.

The Chairman—Then as to naval affairs?—No subsidy should be paid to the Admiralty here. Economy would be effected by dispensing with vessels needlessly maintained, especially at Bombay, under the head of transport vessels, passage vessels, and steamers at the disposal of the agent in the Gulf, &c. I would strongly urge that the question of arming two harbour batteries should be reconsidered. Whatever is saved in the sea-going vessels would also be saved ten times over in dockyards. We all know the prolific source of wastefulness in dockyards, and it would be desirable to bring the dockyard of Bombay under control.

Then you think the Admiralty should undertake all the naval duties in connection with India?—I do not think there is any occasion for naval services. There is no occasion for maintaining the establishments except on a very limited scale. The transport of troops so far as required by sea can be easily done by contract.

The Chairman—Then in the civil departments?—The reduction there must be combined with the increased employment of natives who could be employed in many offices at a half or third less than Europeans.

The Committee then rose.

BOMBAY.

The Town Band will play at the Exhibition to-day.

We learn that a dispensary has recently been opened at Bantwa.

Departure of a Judge.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd leaves India by to-day's mail.

Rajcote Jail.—Up to the 31st January last there were forty-nine prisoners in the Rajcote Jail.

Bantwa.—We notice that the cotton trade is at present carried on vigorously at Bantwa, in Kattywar.

The weather at Rajcote is growing hot; thermometer at 6 A.M. 75° and at noon 85°. The station is healthy, however.

The Kattywar Police.—It is stated that Captain J. Humphrey is likely to be appointed superintendent of the newly organized Kattywar Police.

Municipal Fines.—On Friday Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, disposed of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 50.

Deccan College.—Mr. Sakharam Ramchandra Kirloskar has been appointed junior Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College, vice G. R. Kirloskar, resigned.

Mr. Peile as a Chaplain.—The Chaplain of Rajcote, the Rev. Mr. Walford, has gone to Bhooj on duty, and will return to Rajcote in time for the Easter services, and during his absence Mr. Peile performs services.

Fatal Boat Accident.—On Friday a fisherman, named Bhowan Khundoo accidentally fell into the sea and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

A salute of elevens guns will be fired from the saluting battery this evening on the departure of Major-General Huyshe to Aden, per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes.

The Students of the Rajcoomar College.—The young students of the Rajcoomar College have proceeded to Joonaghur to be present at the wedding ceremony of the young Nawab of that place, which is to take place shortly.

Accident.—A boatman named Gunnoo, while engaged in his boat on Friday alongside the steam-ship Cingalese, got injured about the head by a piece of heavy wood falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Arrival of a Native Karbharee.—Gunput Yeshwunt, a karbharee from the Deccan Hyderabad, arrived here on Friday with about thirty followers, and took up his residence temporarily in a house at Withulwady.

A Municipal Case.—At the Fort Police Court on Friday, a Hindoo named Ramjee Premjee was fined five rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having failed to erect a scaffolding in front of his house, situated at Chinch Bunder.

Fatal Accident.—An adjourned inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Balloo Gungajee. The jury found that the man had died from injuries by a stone from a blast striking his legs accidentally.

Flogged.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Witto Damjee and Balloo Suckaram were each sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive ten stripes, for stealing a bed and a sheet belonging to a Parsee named Byramjee Hormusjee.

Burglary.—It was reported to the executive police that on Friday night some thieves entered a house in Berkely Place, and stole articles belonging to Messrs. J. McDougall, J. Thomson, and J. Cooper. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Theft of Government Property.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Abdool Carreem Ismael was convicted of stealing a quantity of tallow, the property of Government, and sentenced to receive five stripes.

Theft on Board-ship.—Shaik Hoossein Cureem and two others, seamen of the ship Gresham, were on Saturday charged, before Mr. Connon, with stealing nine bottles of brandy, part cargo of the ship. The men were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The Byculla Schools.—Owing to the kindness of the Exhibition Committee and Mr. Terry, the Byculla Schools had last week an opportunity of visiting the Bombay Exhibition, free of charge. The boys went on Friday, and the girls on Saturday, and all of them were much edified by what they saw and had explained to them.

Garrison Entertainments.—The Gunners of the Royal Artillery intend to give an entertainment on Tuesday evening next, the 25th inst, at Morley Hall, Colaba, under the patronage, we believe, of the Staff of this Garrison. A crowded house is expected, composed of the fashion and beauty of Bombay. The programme promises well; the first piece is "Retained for the Defence," and some capital dancing and still better singing may be looked upon as a certainty. The Clog-Hornpipe of the well known J. Lord, and the comic song of that funny singer Robert Johnson, are really well worth going to see and hear. The amusements will close with the representation of the Irish Tiger. We understand no trouble or expense has been spared to make the performance a success, and we hope that the public will encourage the efforts made to amuse them.

Looking over a little book by Archbishop Whateley, entitled "Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences," the other day, we asked ourselves why such a book should not be studied in Government Schools in this country. Why should we be willing to let the natives of this country know our reasons for receiving Modern Geography, Astronomy, Arts, &c., and yet withhold from them the reasons for which the Bible is regarded as a revelation from God? We believe this is beginning to be a matter of surprise even to those who have been trained in Government Schools. This book was prepared for the youth in the National Schools of England, and has no proselytizing character, the object being to familiarize the minds of British boys with the principal evidences of Christianity. We cannot surely regard a native of India as an educated person while he is ignorant of the grounds on which the people of England receive the Bible as authoritative.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Parsee Boarding School.—On Friday this school was formally opened at Bandora in the recently erected and commodious bungalow of Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the committee of the schools, accompanied by their friends and the well-wishers of the schools, numbering about 50 people, assembled, and after visiting the premises and expressing their satisfaction at the various arrangements made by the proprietor, Mr. Framjee Cooverjee Baruchа, in connection with the establishment, the visitors sat down in the central hall, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy being voted to the chair. Mr. Framjee Cooverjee then read an address in Goojerati in connection with the establishment of the school, expressing his thanks to those who had graciously come forward to assist in the movement. Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos next addressed the meeting at some length, pointing out the advantages of such an institution. The proceedings then terminated.

Pleaders in Kattywar.—About 160 candidates from Kattywar and various parts of Guzerat presented themselves for examination for the office of Pleader, which was held on the 6th and 7th instant. Of the four papers in which they were examined, one, the Law of Evidence, was scrutinized by the examiners, when 123 of the number, not attaining the minimum marks allowed, were plucked, though scarcely feathered and tarred. The examiners are going through the other papers. A correspondent says:—"I may remark that Colonel Anderson, whether wisely or unwisely I leave it to others to judge, thought proper to grant Pleaders' sunnuds to about 70 persons without requiring them to prove their fitness by an examination or enquiry into their antecedents, so that we have this number let loose upon the public, to transact legal business the best way they can. The matter being an important one, requires attention, but probably Mr. Peile will not think it worth his while to notice it, so long as he is only officiating as Political Agent.

A Point as to the Registration of a Document.—At the Small Causes Court, the other day, before Judge O'Leary, in an action brought by Saikh Cassum against Jehanghir Bezonjee, it appeared that the latter, as mortgagee of Mahomed Ramjanee and others, has attached and distrained, by a distress warrant from the Court, the goods lying on the land so mortgaged, viz., building materials, and a buggy and horse, for rent of fourteen months then due to the mortgagee by the mortgagor. Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, the real owner of the goods so distrained, claimed the property back on the ground that the mortgagee has no power and no legal right under the circumstances to distrain. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the distress was under Act VII. of 1847. The defendant put in a lease wherein the mortgagor had stipulated to pay Rs. 38 per month, which was the interest of the moneys advanced as and by way of rent. Mr. Nusserwanjee objected to the reception of this document, as it was a document that created and declared a right in the land, and, as such, required to be registered. The Court upheld the argument and directed a verdict to be entered on behalf of the defendant. Against this decision the plaintiff moved on Tuesday last to the full Court, urging that it was a lease of land, and as it did not extend to a period above one year, it was not imperative on the defendant to have had it registered. The full Court, after examining the several covenants of the lease, held that it was an agreement by which certain interests in land were created and declared; and that therefore it was compulsory on the part of the defendant to have had the agreement registered.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sun-rise to-day, on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain J. M. Rogers, will sail to-day for England with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith, and three children.
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ogilvie, and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and three children.
Mr. Moyle.
Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorne.
Major Smith.
Major M. G. Smith.
Col. and Mrs. Binny, and four children.
Mrs. Mackay, and three children.
Mrs. Anstruther, and two children.
Mrs. Chorone, and infant.
Mr. W. C. Gater.

For Brindisi.

Lieut. Firebrace, R. E.
Mr. W. Hay.
Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone.
Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Rickett.
Mr. McKerrell.
Mr. Sherritt.
Mr. Walter Scott.
Mr. Edwyn.
Col. and Mrs. Stewart.
Mr. J. K. Henson.
A gentleman.
Mr. W. H. Condit.
Mr. Kittredge.

For Venice.

The Rev. Dr. Mrs. Murray Mitchell.
Mr. G. C. Whitworth.
Major and Mrs. Prendergast, sister, and child.
Capt. D. J. O. McLeod.
Dr. M. M. Cannon.
Mr. R. B. Foote.
Mr. John Hanna.
Dr. Weatherhead.
Col. Shortt.
Col. W. Hanna.

For Suez.

Mr. Justice Lloyd.
Surg. and Mrs. Courtney.
Mr. Blackwood.
Major and Mrs. Packe.
Major and Mrs. Bayley.
Mr. D. Graham.

For Aden.

Major Genl. and Mrs. Huyshe.
Major Elliott.
Mr. and Mrs. Beleah, and two children.

Six native deck passengers.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Barque St. Bernard, Captain Taylor, will sail to-day in ballast for Liverpool.

The steamer Oxfordshire, 1,238 tons, Captain Jones, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo with a general cargo.

The ship Prince Samawatty, 981 tons, Captain J. E. Betham, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cardiff (November 18th) with a cargo of 1,190 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The French gun-boat Ducouedich (carrying five guns), 960 tons, Captain M. Loyer, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Muscat, which port she left on the 16th instant. A salute will be fired at sun-rise this morning in honour of her arrival.

The ship Kirkwood, 1,279 tons, Captain James Sinnott, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool (November 16th, with a cargo of 1,412 tons coals and, 277 tons coke. The Captain reports that he experienced a cyclone for 8 hours, and lost two top sails and everything that was moveable about the decks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The s.s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Carwar (March 19th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Abranchio, Dr. and Mrs. Carvallo and two children, Mr. A. C. T. de Almeida, Mr. D. M. G. T. Almeida, Mr. D. E. de T. Almeida and two children, and eighty-seven deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for same port with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain John Lang, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst, from Coast and Calcutta (February 27th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Waterman, Captain and Mrs. Irvine and two children, Captain Drewitz, Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester, Miss Blurton, Mr. C. Leary, Mr. Schober, Revd. Winger, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves, six rank and file, one corporal, and one prisoner.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bagdad, 819 tons, Captain J. Bellwood, sailed on Saturday last for Malabar Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar,—Captain J. W. M. Anderson, Mrs. Norman, and three children. For Vingorla—A gentlemen and lady, Dr. Parr, and Captain Greig. For Tellicherry—Mr. Liat. For Cochin—Miss Blandford, Miss Bourne, Mr. Barlow, and servant. For Calicut—Mr. Gaskit. For Galle—Mr. Leon Rongelot, and Mr. B. V. Bore. For Cannanore—Mr. Heerjee, Mr. Nanabhoy, and Mr. Caujee Ahmed, and twenty-two deck passengers for different ports.

HIGH COURT.—24TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopal—Amuta Baburao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatoo Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

770-71—Dr. Dallas—Pootlebai, widow, v Venkoo Govind and others—J. Gopal.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble and others v Casee Mahomed Hoosein, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Prescot and Winter.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c, v Naron Ghela and another—No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas Ganji v Purshotumdas Mumodhundas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy and another v Nasir bin Abdool, &c—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

165-72—Prescot and Winter—Comptoir de Escompte de Paris v Hajee Ally Mahomed—Leathes and Crawford.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Mohunsey v Shree Crusna Narayen—Khunderao.

174-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjivandas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes and Crawford.

176-72—Dr. Dallas—Sorabjee Pestonjee v Manockjee Nowrjee—In person.

177-72—Tyabjee—Morarbhoy Vizbhocundas v Nundcore, widow—Chalk and Turner.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Chunpa Fromajee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

190-72—Tyabjee—Bai Amba v Bai Prem and others—Chalk and Turner, and Munshi.

184-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Rustomjee Shapurjee S v Manockjee Hormusjee—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

586-71—Dallas and Lynch—Captain Abraham Engrand v Peerbhoy Assur—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

88-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Rajee v Joharimul Dulsookray—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

93-72—Prescot and Winter—Doopa Heerjee and others v Cowasjee Bowrojee.

94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali Mulkoodeen v Mahomed Sadi Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Concecao de Souza.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Tara and others—Judge.

116-72—Chalk and Turner—Parsoomul Lucheeram v Jumnabai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

117-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mahomed Adam v Sayed Ismail bin, &c, and another—Tyabjee.

90-72—Chalk and Turner—Furmanundas Jevundas v Shamjee Khetsey—Dallas and Lynch.

1051-67—Khunderao—Ramchund Wasoodew and another v Mathoora—Tyabjee.

960-68—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Soobhadrabai, widow, and others v Govind Vinoba—Shamrao Pandurang.

THE "CERTIORARI" CASE.

In this matter Messrs. Chalk and Turner, attorneys for the prisoner Nathalall Pitamber, submitted a petition to Government on Friday last on behalf of their client, as suggested by Mr. Cooper, the magistrate, and on Saturday an order was issued by Government for the discharge of the prisoner.

THE MOHURRUM.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1873.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 649, dated 12th March 1873—Reports that during the last Mohurrum festival perfect order and quiet was preserved, and that the Mohurrum has never before passed off so quietly. States that the manner in which the festival has passed this year is most satisfactory, considering the very grave fears expressed by many, and particularly by the Consul General for Persia. Adds that the duties of the police during the last five days of the festival were very severe and were most cheerfully and zealously performed by all hands of the force.

Resolution—Government are glad to learn that the forebodings of those persons who anticipated unusually serious disturbances and severe rioting on the occasion of the Mohurrum festival this year have proved unfounded, and that, on the contrary, as reported by the Commissioner of Police, "the Mohurrum has never before passed off so quietly" and "throughout the ten days of the festival perfect quiet and order were preserved."

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the thanks of Government are due to Mr. Souter, to whose skill in devising precautionary measures, and energy and vigilance in personally superintending the carrying out of those measures this gratifying result is mainly attributable.

3. Government also notice with pleasure the testimony borne by the Commissioner of Police to the praiseworthy conduct and exertions of all the members of the force, European and Native.

THE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.

Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an adjourned inquest on Saturday at the Morgue, Cumballaspoore, concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Nawazbaee, who was murdered by her step-son, Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The following additional evidence was recorded:—

Chandinbaee, woman, deposed—I am the wife of one Nanabhoy Jeewanjee, and live in the house of the deceased in Parsee wara, near the Girgaum Police Court. I occupy the ground floor with my son Hormusjee. On Tuesday, the 18th March, about 5 o'clock in the morning, I was asleep in my room, when I heard a splash in the well as if some heavy body had fallen in. I awoke my son Hormusjee, telling him that somebody had fallen into the well. I heard a voice from a well, "I have fallen," and I recognised the voice to be that of Eduljee (the murderer). I went into the verandah of the house and raised an alarm. I saw a padlock on the back door, which leads to the well. The door was locked with the padlock. Eduljee made a great noise when he was in the well; what he said was "Suttianas geo, Nuccode geo." Three policemen lowered a ladder into the well, and took Eduljee out. When Eduljee was taken out of the well I saw a bleeding wound on his forehead. I asked Eduljee "What's the matter?" He replied "Suttianas geo" and "Khoon thyo." I know Nalleebaee, the daughter of the deceased. She is ten years old. The room on the first floor is directly over my room on the ground floor. Before I heard the splash in the well, I heard the voice of Nalleebaee saying "I am struck" ("Marra marree"), and soon afterwards I heard the splash. Eduljee and deceased had frequently quarrelled. The deceased was Eduljee's step-mother. I heard that deceased had instituted legal proceedings against Eduljee. She herself told me so; and she said that Eduljee had taken possession of the title-deeds of her house.

Gunnoo Boodhajee deposed—I am a policeman, C 683, and do duty near the Girgaum Police Court. On Tuesday last, the 18th inst., about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, I was standing at my post, when I heard an alarm in the direction of Parseewara. The people were saying "Run sepoys." I ran there and was directed to go to a certain house which was pointed out. I went to that house and saw the last witness Chandinbaee, who told me that a Parsee man had fallen into the well in the house. I entered the house alone, and went to a well in the centre of the house, and saw a Parsee named Eduljee in the well. I threw down a rope into the well. When Eduljee was pulled out there was a wound on his forehead about three inches long, situated about the nose, and there was blood on his forehead as if the wound had recently been inflicted. Chandinbaee came up to Eduljee and asked "What's the matter?" He replied "Khoon thyo" (murder has been committed.) There was no look on any of the doors of the house below.

Dr. Sidney Smith, on oath, deposed—I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. On the 18th instant I reviewed the body of the deceased with the jury, and afterwards made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. The deceased was lying flat on her back on a mattress, which, together with the hair, face, neck, and clothes, was covered with blood; the head was inclined towards the left side, a triangular piece of bone of the skull was lying on the mattress, near the right side of the head, and portions of brain scattered over the hair mattress. There was a large wound about three and a half or four inches long on the right side of the head, another smaller one about one inch long in front of the right ear, where the brain was hanging out. The bones beneath were fractured and lifted away from the brain and its membranes. I am of opinion that the cause of death was the injuries above described. Such injuries might have been inflicted by the instrument now shown me, and which was also shown me covered with fresh blood at the first sitting of the inquest. The injuries described could not have been self-inflicted, and considerable force must have been used in their infliction. I think the body must have been in a lying posture when the injuries were inflicted, probably in the position in which it was viewed by the jury.

Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee also gave surgical evidence, after which Dr. Blaney adjourned the case for further enquiry till Saturday, the 29th inst.

DEATH OF THE MURDERER.

An operation was performed on the murderer on Friday, and two pieces of fractured bone were extracted from his skull, and on Saturday forenoon he was in such a precarious condition that it was not expected that he would survive over night. He did survive during that time, however; but towards yesterday morning he grew worse, and at five o'clock he died without any return of consciousness. A post mortem examination was held on the body at eight o'clock, and death was found to be due to inflammation and compression of the brain. We are glad to say that the two children who were attacked are showing symptoms of recovery.

TREAT TO THE COLABA SCHOO

ROUTES TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is not to be wondered at that the gigantic strides of Russia in Central Asia, her speedy absorption of most of the independent Mahomedan States, and her rapid approach towards Afghanistan, which she now nearly touches, and her consequent proximity to India, coupled with her present designs upon Khiva, have, at last, roused the attention of the English both at home and in the East; and a pity it is that public attention has neglected these things so long.

As some 25 years' study of the Afghan language and literature, and the native Mahomedan historians of Northern and Western Asia and of India have led me also to the study of the geography and history of the parts now attracting so much attention, and more particularly of Afghanistan, these facts may be a sufficient plea for my venturing to trouble you with this communication, and offering a few remarks on the subject.

Any one unacquainted with the matter in all its bearings, studying the map of Asia, might possibly say, What matters it about Khiva—an uncivilized State—and why make such a fuss about it now, seeing that the Russians have long ago swallowed up Bokhara, Samarkand, Kokand, and Tashkend, which lie so much nearer to Afghanistan, Cashmere, and Tibet, and, consequently, to India? And are they not going to carry "their civilizing influences" into Khiva also? Russia has no afterthought; no policy religiously and pertinaciously followed up for centuries, and never tears up Treaties when opportunity offers—the Black Sea to wit. Such will the non-intervention theorists no doubt say, who have shut their eyes upon these matters so tightly before, and who now even have but partially opened them.

The Russians ought never to have been quietly permitted to penetrate so far south, or to swallow up so many small Mahomedan States, if it is at all desirable to keep up a balance of power in Central Asia, preserve British prestige, and prevent British commerce from being shut out of it; but to entertain meekly and submissively, for a moment, the proposals of Russia to approach Wakhan and Badakhshan, is suicidal in the extreme, and cannot fail to be bitterly repented of when too late. If the Russians are allowed to occupy Badakhshan they will be within 150 or 160 miles of Peshawur, a rather less distance than from Peshawur to Cabul, and much nearer than Peshawur is to Lahore. Although the stupendous range of Hindu-Koosh would lie between, still, there are routes by which the Peshawur frontier could be reached which I could easily point out—not from Cabul—although, to all appearances, it would be a most difficult matter. It is not likely that any preparations for an attempt of this kind could be made without our gaining information of it; but still the ugly fact of possibility remains, and such an attempt would be fraught with great danger to our prestige, and to the tranquillity of India.

One of your daily contemporaries (*Standard*, February 14), not knowing better, says:

"The question of Khiva [Khiwa], as we have always maintained, is but a secondary and remote part of the subject. It occupies very little space in this correspondence, and we can have no difficulty in admitting that it is not one which need occupy our attention, at least, in its present stage."

Let Russia once swallow up Khiva and her frontier joins Persia on the west, Yarkand and Kashgar on the east will soon follow, and then, while her ally—or rather her slave,—Persia, could occupy the attention of the Afghans, her bitter foes, both politically and religiously (but I venture to assert that she would never be a match for the Afghans unaided), Russia would have leisure to devote her attention to Chitra, Kashgar, the small independent Afghan States to the north, Cashmere, and Northern India.

I am not one of those who imagine that Russia could ever be able to maintain a footing east of the Indus permanently, but the very fact of her proximity, and her facility for stirring up treason, would be dangerous to India (I hope we shall have some further information respecting the matter of Indian rebels interviewing Russian Generals during the rebellion in India, in 1857, lately mentioned by M. Vambery), and completely hamper and fetter this country, and render it totally impotent, under the present school of non-intervention politicians—"Our modern Catos"—to interfere in European politics antagonistic to Russia's designs. Under any circumstances, a constant meddling in the affairs of Afghanistan on the one hand, and in those of Cashmere and other small States on the other (as in the petty States on the Danube), would certainly ensue, while India would be completely isolated and cut off from the northern and central parts of Asia, which would be all Russian, except on the eastern side, and have her vast line of frontier to guard far more strongly and carefully than at present.

The greatest fallacy of modern times I conceive to be the erroneous supposition that the routes by the two Passes—the Khyber and the Bolan—are the only practicable routes, and the only two, leading to and from the north-west parts of India. In a pamphlet entitled the *Defence of the North-West Frontier of India*, &c., by Colonel Sir H. Green, K.C.S.I. (I quote from the *Homeward Mail*), it is said that "there are but two great roads into our Indian Empire from the north-west. Mountain roads" (the Bolan and Khyber are pretty mountainous) "along which a mule or a camel may travel there may be besides these; but the two roads by which alone a modern army can march are those which lead by the Khyber and Bolan Passes." Without enumerating or naming them, I will merely mention that there are several other routes by which India might be entered, from the west, north-west, and north, and by a little engineering rendered more practicable than either of the two named, and without approaching either of them.

The Khyber and Bolan Passes are better known to moderns than they appear to have been to the medieval invaders of Afghanistan and India. Of course, when the British entered Afghanistan in 1839, they took about the most difficult route, because ignorant of the country and the routes into it, although a complete account of the different roads leading from the Punjab into Afghanistan had been fully detailed—but not in English—about half a century before.

In order to prove what I have said about those two passes (Khyber and Bolan) being better known to moderns than to the invaders of the middle-ages, who probably knew of them well enough, but carefully avoided them, I will briefly refer to those invaders of India best known (I quote entirely from originals, not translations), beginning with Mahmud of Ghazni, without noticing his father's expeditions. Mahmud, who first made Balkh his capital, invaded India nine times, and although he fought with and overthrew the Hindu ruler of the Punjab and North-West India, in the Peshawur Valley, he did not reach it by the Khyber Pass, nor did he ever approach the Indus by it; neither did he by the Bolan. Passing over other expeditions into India by his son Mas'ud and others of his descendants, the Ghuris, who overthrew the Ghaznawid dynasty, and conquered the Punjab and Sindh and greater part of Northern India, do not appear ever to have entered the Punjab or Sindh by either of these two Passes, but by totally different routes.

Next comes Chingiz Khan (the proper names of persons and places are here written as spelt and pronounced by the people) and his Moghul hordes. He neither approached the Indus by the Khyber nor the Bolan neither did Timar, nor did either of those invaders return into Afghanistan by either of these routes. Baber, upon several occasions, penetrated to and beyond the Indus before he conquered Hindustan; and although he often came by much the same route from Cabul to Jellalabad as that pursued by the late Field-Marshal Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., still, that monarch never came by the Khyber Pass, except upon one occasion, but, on others, took other routes. His grandson, Akbar, proceeded from Attak to Cabul by the Khyber once or twice, but his troops generally passed to and fro by other routes, but not the Bolan.

Akbar's grandson, Shah-i-Jehan, dispatched forces with guns and elephants from Cabul into Badakhshan, by the Passes of Ab-darah and Tul-darah; and he also sent two very large armies, with a number of guns and elephants, from the Punjab against Kandarah, the first under Prince Aurungzeb, and the other under Prince Dara-Shukoh, the Persians having invested and taken it during the season when no aid could reach it from the Punjab and India for three months, but these large armies went neither by the Bolan nor the Khyber. Dara-Shukoh certainly did send three, in those days immense battering guns, one of which carried a ball of 90lb., which took 20 days to move from the citadel of Lahore to the Ravee, to be sent down the Indus and then to be sent by way of Dadar and Shawl (Kwatah) to Candahar; but the rest of the artillery went with the army, and a number of Europeans, skilled in siege operations, were entertained to work them, but these heavy guns took more than three months on the road, and only arrived towards the close of the siege.

Nadir Shah, before he advanced into Afghanistan, first secured Herat, and then, after a considerable period—some years—and great preparations, laid siege to Candahar, which occupied him for a long time. He then marched to Cabul and then on to Jellalabad, intending to proceed through the Khyber Pass, and met with no serious opposition, for the Governor of the province had fled to Peshawur, and he, thinking probably like the moderns that no other possible route was open to Nadir but the Khyber, mustered all his available forces in advance of Jamrud, and threw up strong field-works to defend the mouth of the Pass; but early one morning, to his consternation, he found Nadir Shah with a large portion of his army in his rear, for Nadir had taken another route.

Ahmed Shah, Durrani, when he had occasion to proceed from his capital, Candahar to Cabul and thence into the Punjab, took the route by Jellalabad; but, when he wanted to reach the Punjab speedily, he chose another route.

Some old historians have truly stated that the keys of Afghanistan and India are Herat and Cabul, and there is no doubt of the correctness of this assertion, because no invader has ever attempted Afghanistan or India by any other than one of these two routes, except Nadir, who came by Kirman, Sijistan, and Ghirishk against Candahar; but, as I said before, he had secured Herat first, and no invader has retired from India and the Punjab, except by the routes leading by Cabul or Herat.

Sir H. Green, in his pamphlet, says that "a British force stationed at Quetta (Kwatah), while occupying the Bolan, would defend the Khyber," and that "if Quetta (Kwatah) were occupied by a British force, we could reach Herat before even an invading army (*viâ* Meshed and Candahar) could reach Cabul." What route an invading army would take via Meshed and Candahar that did not pass close to Herat is not mentioned, and would be a very roundabout one indeed if it did not; and in case of our invading force reaching Cabul by any other route, our reaching Herat would be of little avail. I do not think, however, that there is much danger in that quarter, although it is possible, and I think it utterly impossible that Herat could be reached from Kwatah so easily as is imagined. From the latter place to Herat by Candahar is a distance of nearly 520 miles—at 10 miles every day, and no halts, it would take nearly two months to cover it—while the first third of the march would be through some of the most difficult parts of the continuation of the Bolan. From Candahar to Herat is not a level plain by any means, while the distance from Meshed to Herat is about 200 miles, and not so difficult as from Kwatah to Candahar. The distance from Astarabad to Herat is much about the same as from Kwatah to Herat.

But supposing an invader advanced in two directions, say from Astarabad and Meshed, and from Khiva and Balkh—What then? How a force at Kwatah could defend the Khyber as well as the Bolan it is difficult to conceive (if I read Sir H. Green's statement quoted in the *Homeward Mail* correctly). It would, no doubt, tend to secure Sindh—it would, in fact, shut the Bolan; but of what use would that be, or even shutting the Khyber too, when an invader can choose other routes and completely avoid them as the former invaders did? As before mentioned, in my humble opinion; I do not think there is much danger on the side of Herat; of course it should be provided against, but only let the Russians be established along the line of the Jihun (Oxus), and swallow up all the States in the rear, and we may look out. It must be borne in mind that the best season for operations in the northern parts of Afghanistan and parts north of the Hindu-Koosh is the hot season, the very worst one for us to move; and to attempt to pass either through the Khyber or Bolan in the hot season would be attended with very serious loss.

From Khiva to Herat, and Khiva to Cabul, there is more than one route, a great portion of the way over level ground, while the other portion, certainly, is not more difficult than from Candahar to Herat. The Kings of Khwarazm (Khiva) constantly adopted these routes, and one of them, seizing his opportunity, advanced thence, invested, and reduced Herat upon three different occasions. The Ghuris also, in their invasion of Khwarzam and pursuit of the Nhwarzmis, followed the very routes I refer to, but which I need not particularize. Tirmuz, on the Oxus, which may be called the fort of Balkh, is another point of danger; and from Balkh to Cabul, by the Bamian Pass (there is no such place as the "Barmian" Pass), which is the least direct of several others more difficult in a greater or less degree, is not much further or more difficult than from Cabul to Peshawur by the Khyber. Any enemy, holding the line of the Oxus, and in possession of Badakhshan, would, no doubt, take care to avail himself of the means of completely occupying the attention of the forces stationed at Peshawur and in the northern Punjab, before, or at the time, of making an attempt on Cabul. In such case, as Sir H. Green says, "but little reliance can be placed on Afghan friendship in case of a Russian advance," the mere occupation of Kwatah by a British force would be rendered null and void and of no effect.

I hope I have shown where the points of danger exist, but I have avoided as much as possible naming routes in order not to give information where not advisable; but one—perhaps the best—mode of defending Afghanistan and thereby the routes into India is, to keep up the independence and integrity of the remaining small independent States between Russian territory and Afghanistan, and to say to Russia "halt." But if this is not deemed advisable, any advance of ours beyond our present boundary, which does not include Herat, Candahar, Ghazni, and Cabul would in no way secure India from the possibility of invasion, since a hostile force advancing from Herat and other points, which need not here be specified, can reach the Indus without touching either the Bolan or the Khyber Passes. It is said that a Russian officer has appeared in the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul; I wonder by what route he came.

Prince Gortchakoff is quite right (despatch of the 7th of December, 1872, to Count Brunow) with regard to Amir Shir Ali Khan claiming Badakhshan and Wakhan. Even in the palmy days of Ahmed Shah, he could only extort a little tribute from the Uzbaks; he never held any of their Badakhshan territory. His son, Timar Shah, could not even get that much, and from that time to Dost Muhammad Khan (one of the Barakzi brothers, the usurpers of their sovereign's dominions), Shir Ali's father, the Afghans, have not held either Badakhshan, which has been independent from the days of Shah-i-Jehan at least, or Wakhan, Shir Ali, in his desire to get as much as he can, is only like his neighbours, and has certainly been trying his hand at annexation, but has made little progress.

But what is to be done in all this with the small States between Badakhshan, Cashmere, and our frontier north of Peshawur—viz., Kaffristan, which has maintained its independence, against all comers, for over five centuries, and if Kashgar, Chitral (Gilgit has been swallowed up by Cashmere), and with the independent Afghan States of Bajawr, Sunj-korah, and Swat (of the poor old priest of which so many fabulous tales are told; but there are powerful chiefs in Suwat as in the other tracts just mentioned), the whole three of which latter States have never paid allegiance to the Barakzis, and have been independent for centuries past? Perhaps the Foreign Office authorities are in doubts whether independent States are within or without this intended "intermediate zone."

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

H. W. RAVERTY, Major, Bombay Army (Retired).

Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 20.

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UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS, EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED FOR LIFE.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	103	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	88	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired, at a slight advance on the annual rates.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies to cover the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0

BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	17 0

MARSALA.

A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

MADEIRA.

Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

PORT.

Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0

A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39 0
Geisler's	34 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

STILL HOCK.

Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0

STILL MOSELLE.

Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	25 0

CLARET.

Sound Cup Claret	8 4
Breakfast Wine	9 8
Dinner Wine	16 0
After-Dinner Wine	23 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30 0

BURGUNDY.

Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0

STEINWEIN.

This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20 0

CHABLIS.

A very nice light Wine	14 0
Do. more body	19 0

SAUTERNES.

A pure wholesome Wine	16 0
Do. more body	20 0

BRANDY.

Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	22 0
Hilson	19 8
Exshaw's No. 1	31 8

GINGER WINE.

Crabbie's Scotch	12 4
Payne & Co.'s	13 0

GIN.

Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13 0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14 0

WHISKEY.

Finest Scotch	15 0
Do. Irish	17 8

RUM.

Fine Pine Apple Jamaica	16 0

LIQUEURS.

Dutch Curaçoa	34 0
Pints Cherry Brandy, per case of 2 dozens	28 0
French assorted	28 0
Father Kermann's	38 0

BITTERS.

Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14 0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15 0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.

This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur, and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Clubs, and Residents, in the Mofussil generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.

Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder*.

PAYNE & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]

The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are:—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

	Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied ..... per doz	24
SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,, 35
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,, 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,, 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,, 20

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER ..... per doz. quarts	35
NEROBERGER ..... ,, ,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... ,, ,,	32
Do. ..... ,, pints	17
RAUENTHALER ..... ,, quarts	32
RUDESHEIMER ..... ,, ,,	24
Do. ..... ,, pints	13
NIERSTEINER ..... ,, quarts	21
BODENHEIMER ..... ,, pints	13
WALPORZHEIMER (Red) ..... ,, ,,	18
GEISENHEIMER ..... ,, pints	10

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux

MEDOC VIEUX. Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Do. ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. do.	,, ,,	18
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, ,,	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	24
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	20
BEAUNE	,, ,,	16
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz. quarts	40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Per Doz. ..... quarts	28
Do. ..... pints	15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz. Rs.	24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,, ,,	27

BASS' PALE ALE,